# THE SOUTH.

Reports of the Special Correspondents of the Herald.

Union Soldiers' Convention in Virginia.

Split of the Republicans of North Carolina.

Outrage on a White Man by South Carolina Negroes.

TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

# AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. VIR GINIA .

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD

The ex-Federal Officers, Soldiers and Saffers' Convention-Their Politics and Programme-A White Man's Country-The Grand Army

RICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1867. The ex-federal officers, soldiers and saliors here are making preparations for the reception of their former companions in arms, who are now arriving to attend the convention to be held to-morrow. Over three hundred reterans are expected by the Executive Committee, who have had charge of the correspondence and business of the association. This convention will have more political significance than is generally astached to it, and the supremacy of the white race will be one of its most prominent characteristics. Negropholists of the Hunnicutt order, demagogues like Botts and political agitators of all classes will be overthrown and decounced. A bread platform upon which all white men can unite will be adopted, and the Convention will agree upon a concerted plan of action throughout the State. The members are all connected with the leagues in the State, and through their combined influence with the negroes and whites can return good conservative delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and thus avert negro supremacy and establish a white man's government in Virginia. The ex-officers and solders have been actively at work throughout the whole state, and theresants will be apparent to the country on the 22d of October next, when elections take place. The organization of the Grand Army of the Ropublic will also occupy the attention of the Convention white in session, but these proceedings will be in secret. It has leaked out from a responsible source that the object of this monster body is the establishment of constitutional government in the country. The radical emissaries and agents are becoming seriously alarmed at the formidable and threatening seriously alarmed at the formidable and threatening seriously alarmed at the formidable and threatening seriously The radical emissaries and agents are becoming seriously alarmed at the formidable and threatening aspect of affairs which foretells the destruction of their party in

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Recent Mongrel Convention-Its Personal and Africanized Aspect—The Co-operation-ists—Negro Supremacy the Upshot—Fend be-tween the Leaders—Holden and Daniel R. Goodloe—The Conservatives Awakening—A Convention Called—Hope for a White Man's Couptry and Government.

RALEGU, N. C., Sept. 21, 1867.

The black and tan convention recently in session in this city was one of the most remarkable gatherings, if infinite variety is considered, that ever assembled in profound deliberation over the political questions that now agitate the old and respected North State. Far from their deliberation being profound, however, the proceedings or performances, they might aptly be termed, partook more of a serie-comic nature, being replete with funny incidents, comical eccentricities, and having among the actors some renowned acrobats, politically of course. The variegated complexion of the convention was one of its best features. It was not im-posing, nor can its dignity be classed as of that order nibly impresses the spectator with awe and admiration; but there was a melo-dramatic scenic effect about the whole at once singular and suggestive. The andulterated African, in all his pristine clegance and original ignorance, with physiognomy of the darkest ebony, flattest nose, thickest lips, resplendent ivorces and rolling eyes, stood foremost as a leading character in this reconstruction drama. Next in prominence comes the bright mulatto, with his arrogance and assumption, s good deal of conning and intelligence, and a spattering education—the result of the white blood that courses through his veins-making him an object of fear to his ssian brethren and admiration among his colored colleagues. Then the eye is struck with all the inter-

Caucassian brethren and admiration among his colored colleagues. Then the eye is struck with all the intervening stades, including bracket, copper color, gingerbread, dark skinned, light mulatto, and numerous other complexions airoady familiar and uninteresting to the reader. Last, and after the visitor has glanced carefully over the more conspicuous the above mentioned, he sees the co-operating brethren of Anglo-Saxon race, and then, alas! a piteous eight he sees Gaunt, grim, lean, lank, cadaverous, sinister and with visages anything else but preposessing, the white members of the convention are easily recognized by their simking, hanging, whispering, haif sudible expressions, and a multitude of airs that at once convex the impression and explains that term "mean whites," so commonly used by the radicals to make capital now a days when electioneering with the negroes.

The deliberations of the convention were perhaps as particulored as its speckled complexion, and the whole session was marked by confusion, discord, a babet of dialects, contrail Tions, present encourter, the uphet of the whole being that the "nigger" was the superior of the whole being that the "nigger" was the superior of the whole being that the "nigger" was the superior of the whole man, and henceforward they should govern North Carolina, under the Janagerild direct anily of that renowned gentleman W. W. Holden. With such a distinguished apositie of the "God and Jonality party" as a leader, it was not to be wondered at that a sulit was a coasier, it was not to be wondered at that a sulit was a coasier, it was not to be wondered at that a sulit was a coasier, it was not to be wondered by the form the time the was the champion for which tremble for its safety and perpetuation. Even the virtuous Billy Holden, who will hand down to his posterly the pen with which he signed the ordinance of which tremble for its safety and perpetuation. Even the virtuous Billy Holden, who will hand down to his posterly the pen with which he signed the ordinance o honest man, replies to the excommunication by giving Holden's record from the time he was the champion of slavery and sedession, when he used to discuss the proper treatment of slaves and free negroes—the former of whom "he would feed well, clothe weil and whip well," while to the latter he would give the alternative of going into slavery or making them leave the State—up to the present, with many interesting data of the said Holden as a fire-cater, a rampant secessionist, an ardent robed and other little circumstances of the same kind usually connected with the class of men in the South now known as co-operationists. Such is the delightful muddle and state of contention into which the negro supremacy party has been thrown by their late convention in this State; and as Goodloe says "we are quite willing to be thrown out of the political hotch-pot which contains such ingredients," he had better congratulate himself for his escape from such a mongrel crew.

The conservatives, allevie to the vital issues of the hour and profiting not only by the symptoms of reaction in favor of a "white man's country and a white man's government," at the North, but also by the ruptures in the radical party here, have determined to use all to advantage and are now urging with vigor and energy the necessity of holding a conservative convention in the city which will adopt a plan of action by which the biate can be saved from negro supremacy. This has most a warm advocate in the Scatines, the conservative organ hore, and already the press of the State have responded by loud and repeated calls for action by the white men of North Carolina. Meetings are announced to be held at the various county sents, and in all of them the work goes bravely on, as will be seen from the following resolutions and call adopted and issued at Goldsboro on the lish inst.;—

Recoived, That is the equinon of this meeting, it is proper that the convertative portion of North Carolina well organ. Recoived, That is the epicon of Scate Convertion, to be held at t

Carolina, and should the coming fall elections at the North respond to California and Maine, the Southern States will do well their part, for every one of them will follow the example of Virginia. The country will be sate from the dangers of negro supremacy, a war of races, repudiation and bankruppey, and a host of horrors and evils that under the present aspect of affairs threaten the national select.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

High-handed Outrage by a Negro Register-A White Man Arrested for Refusing to Al-A White Man Arrested for Refusing to Allow His Hands to Spend a Week in Idleness—The Representations of a White Northerner Disregarded—Infamous Treatment of the Arrested Man—He is Carried to Charleston and Dismissed from Custody—Arrest of the Negro in Custody—Arrest of the Negro

miles from this town. The place is owned and planted by a kinsman of his, who is descended from one of the old families of this section. The plantation is large and upon it in the cultivation of long staple cotton. The registration of the precinct in which this place is emraced was held about four miles distant, and six days were devoted to that work. On account of the lateness of the season and the presence of caterpillars, Mr. Fraser informed the laborers that he could not permit them to register their names until Saturday. Some of the men repaired to the pell on Monday and returned after nightfall without having had their names registered. Mr. and told them that if they absented themselves from the place on any other day except Saturday, his duty to his employer obliged him to deduct the time lost from their wages. The sable voters received that information with manifest evidences of dissatisfaction, contending stoutly that the reconstruction act gave them the right to absent themselves from the plantation during the whole week, and ensured the continuance of their wages. Mr. Fraser did his utmost to convince them of their error, but his reasons and threats made no impression on their dull minds. The opportunity of gratifying them impervious to remonstrance and menace, Mr. France refused to issue rations to those workmen who spent Monday at the polls. That aroused their anger and made them more resolved to defy his authority, at

reported Mr. Fraser to the registrars. The Board is composed of Messrs. Smith and Yates (white), and Aaron Logan (black). They represented that Mr. Fraser had forbidden them to register, and threatened to turn them off without a penny if they left the plantation. That statement stirred the wrath of Mr. Aaron Logan, and he demanded that Mr. Fraser should be arrested forthwith.

statement stirred the wrath of Mr. Aaron Logan, and he demanded that Mr. Fraser should be arrested forthwith. Mr. Aaron spoke with great vehemence, addressing himself in a loud tone of voice and with violent gesticulations to the negroes present, of whom there were about two hundred.

Mr. Smith opposed the arrest on the ground that it would not do to proceed to such a measure on a varbal statement. He also urged the postponement of so extreme a measure on account of the lateness of the hour, reminding them that it would be mideight before they could reach Charleston. Mr. Smith furthermore expressed a doubt as to his right to arrest a person residing four miles from the precinct on the charge of attempting to prevent the attendance of the very men who were there in person preferring the complaint, and who had been present the whole of the day before.

After the matter had been discussed some time, Mr. Logan and the negroes insisting upon the arrest and Mr. Smith contending firmly against it, the arrest was decided upon. Mr. Smith refused to sign the warrant, at least until he could consider the matter.

Thereupon Mr. Logan gave free utterance to his wrath. Bad words flowed in a copious stream from his mouth. He abused and denounced his white colleague, threatened him with personal violence, and, with an oath, said he would order "the white scoundred to jail on his own responsibility."

The negroes, wrought to the highest pitch of excitement by Mr. Logan's appeals and threats, clamored loudly for vengoance on Fraser. The sable registrar called for volunteers to execute the warrant, when scores of negroes stepped out and offered "to arrest the villain," exclaming, "Till ge." "Gib me the warrunt."

Mr. Aaron selected twelve men of the thirty present, who were armed with guns, and, giving one of them "the warrant," ordered nim to 'bring the villain before him," saying, "I'll let the white scoundred know that he has no right to fine you for coming lare."

The band took the paper and marched in haste to Mr. Fraser's h

"We arross you; we come to fetch you dead or alive to Mr. Logan."
They commanded him to go with them immediately. Of course Mr. Fraser was obliged to obey, and, mounting his horse, he was carried before the dark official.
While these events were transpiring, Mr. Smith, a gentlemen from the North, seeing that no more business could be done that day, in his capacity of chairman of the Board, declared the books closed, and proceeded to take charge of them. Aeron disputed his right to the charge of the books. Mr. Smith informed him that he was responsible for the books and that he had an equal right to them, and that at any rate "he would have some of them." The negroes backed him with all earnestness, crying out. "Yas, dat so; don't ge um all; teck some." Mr. Smith, hewever, maintained his right, and kept possession of the books.
The armed band, with Mr. Fraser in custody, reached the poll at sunset. Mr. Aeron received the statements of the negroes who made the complaint. One of them

and kept possession of the books.

The armed band, with Mr. Fraser in custody, reached the poll at sunset. Mr. Aaron received the statements of the negroes who made the complaint. One of them unwittingly let out that Mr. Fraser told them they could register on Saturiary, but that the condition of the crop did not admit of their absence more than a day.

After the negroes had finished their statement Mr. Fraser solicited the privilege of saying a few words. The request was so pleasing to Mr. Logan's self-importance that he condescended to vouchaste the gracious invor. Mr. Fraser was proceeding to defend and justify his course when he was abruptly interrupted by Mr. Aaron, who, turning to the volunteer band, ordered them "to take the fellow to Charleston," adding that the didn't want to hear nullin furror, "and "he may as well shet him at once."

Delighted with the wock he had undertaken, and ambitious to see it done well, the sable functionary went in person with the band to Charleston. On the way thither they resorted to all sorts of means to mortify and frighten their helpless victim. On starting, Sir. Fraser mounted his horse, but Mr. Aaron Logan ordered him to dismount, and the whole pack cried out, "Git off dat hoss, you white debbie you." Mr. Aaron alone rides, the others pursue the journey afoot. They make the march as tolisone and afflicting to their prisoner as it was possible to do. They took him most circuitous and unfrequented roads, foreing Mr. Fraser to walk through swamps and cane brakes, through puddles and brambles; new they order him to walk slow and then fast, now to stand, then to sit, now to speak, then to be silent. They taunt, riducile, curse and threaten him. They go out of their way for the purpose of visiting negro quarters, at all of which the negroes were awakened and assembled. Then Mr. Fraser was exhibited, as though he was some strange beast, and the audlence was entertained by a speech from Mr. Logan giving an account of the crime he had committed and the punishment he was doomed

committed and the punishment he was doomed to suffer.

After a terrible journey of about twenty miles they reached Charleston and Mr. Frasor was delivered to the guard at the citadel. Of course he was dismissed by the officer in command, Mr. Aaron was put under arrost and the negre guard ordered back to their work. This outrage speaks for itself. Comment is unneces-sary. I can wouch for the perfect accuracy of the entire narration.

## TENSESSEE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Brownlow's Militia on the Rampage-Their Removal Petitioned for-Radical False-hoods-The Coming Municipal Elections-Hard Prospects for the Disfranchised Ex-Rebels-Satisfaction with the Result of Northern Elections. NASHVILLE, Sept. 19, 1867.

The conservative papers throughout the State are rais ing quite a hubbub over alleged depredations and murders perpetrated by Brownlow's militia in various localities, and petitions for their removal are being forwarded by the score to General Thomas, with the earnest desire that f troops are to be retained at all United States regulars may take the place of the unruly State guards. The latter, it may be stated, have not yet been cored of the aniopportunities to avenge themselves on those from whom they may have received wrongs or injuries during the rebellion. Honce, if there are troops at all needed, the general desire to have United States regulars. The murder of Major Hartmus, at Jackson, the other day, by a few half drunken militia, was a most cold blooded and arrocious affair. The guilty parties, who have since fled, belonged to the same county where the murdered man lived during part of the war, and the bloody deed was doubtless prompted by some linguring revenge, although Major Hartmus bore the reputation of being one of the most harmless and upright citizens of Madison county. As a pretext for keeping the militia in service, General Cooper, the Commander in Chief, has published, almost every other day, the most harrowing stories of robel outrages on un-offending Unionista, black and white. This thing was at dered, and those horrible tales were found, in almost every case, to be slanderous fabrications. I will mention a single case, which is one of a score that have come under my own foghizance, and all turning out alike.

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General Cooper, detailing how a squad of feroclous rebels in Madison county shockingly beat and mutiliated a poor darky, then hung him up to a tree until he was supposed to be dead, and afterwards threw his lifeless body under a barn. This story was published in the Press and Times here, with appropriate comments, but less the bloodthirsty rebels might take vengeance on the writer his name had to be withhold. An official inthe writer his name had to be withheld. An official investigation was had, as one of the most influential Unionists in Madison county informed me to-day, who was also one of the investigating committee, and here is the result:—The darky in question had a personal quarrel with a boosy loyal leaguer; the latter got knocked down three times and was otherwise badly punished, while Sambo got off with a few scratches about the face. Only this and nothing more. I state positively that I have been cognizant of dozens of cases of a similar character, where the writers of the cock and bull stories kept back their names, on the pica that if they were known they might fare badly at the hands of robels. And yet these slanderous tales of blood and murder are circulated broadcast all giver the country, until people at the North have come to look upon the rebels of Tonnessee as a pack of outlaws and cutthreals, while recognizing Brownlow as a sort of sturdy tamer, engagen in keeping-his animals in check. The object in circulating these sisanderous stories is simply to furnish a pretext for keeping the miffitia in service, while, at the same time, making it appear that Brownlow is fully jostified in his barrah and vindictive pulley towards the rebest of the State. If there is a had state of feeling in Tennessee, and if acts of lawlessness and oppression occasionati, occur, they are mannly brought about by the direct efforts of those in authority. This is a fact which cannot be Ignored, as it is as patent as anything can be that the aim and anima the blacks against the whites and retarding reconstruction and peace.

The municipal elections throughout the State take place during the comiting fall and winter, and to those outside of rennessee, it may be interesting to know of the privileges enjoyed by rebela, and also to learn something of the practical workings of radicalism where it has full sway. The municipal election occurs in this city in about ten days from now. The Gity Council will have to succumb. To settle the controver vestigation was had, as one of the most influential

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASIVILLE, Sept. 18, 1891. Whereas some excitement has grown out of the splitting of the subject of the approaching number pal elections to come off the ensuing fall and winter in the separal clies and towns of the State; and whereas a controversy has actually arisen in two or more cities as to who are qualitated to appoint the judges and clorks of said elections:

Now, therefore, I, William O, Browniow, deversor of the State of the controversy has a constant of the controversy of EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Sept. 18, 1807

that the qualified voters in all municipal elections are those only who have certificates of registration and who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly.

Just see the effect of this thing. Here in Nashville, where the so-called rebels own nearly all the property and furnish the greater portion of the taxes, they have got no voice whatever in saying who will rule over them, while three throusant negroes, ignorant and degraded to nome extent, but flammar their political superiority in the faces of their late masters, will absolutely rule the city—at least by their votes. The regular radical candidate for the mayoratry is a young man from Minnesota, who has been here only about two years, but is immensely popular with the darkies, because of his having been Registration Commissioner for this county. The young man's name is Alden, but there are hundreds of negroes who are ignorant of his name, but felly cognizant of the fact that it was he who furnished them certificates. A gentleman asked a squad of darkies the other day who they were going to vote for. None o. them could bring out the name; but one of them, with a broad grin, replied for all, "My goily, boss, we can't tink of his name, but he's de man who handed us our 'lection papers tru do window; we's bound to vote for him, shore."

In some of the interior towns the disfranchised rebels own all the property and the negroes will do all the voing. Is not this a disgrace to republicanism? Is it any wonder that the rebels of Tennessee, aye, and thousands of the best Union men in the State, halled with joy the recent news from California and Maine? After the Legislature meuts there is no doubt that a law will be case, and with no prospect for seeing the enfranchisement of robols for some years to come, it can be easily imagined that negroe supremay and negro effected in agencies and the period of papers of the interior tenses and the case, and with no prospect for seeing the enfranchisement of robols for some years to come, it can be easily imag

### MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Meeting of the Radical Convention-The Plat form Adopted-Hatred Between Whites and Blacks-The Whites Almost Unanimous Against Negro Suffrage-Negroes for Con-gress-Probability of Their Being Elected. Vickseurg, Sept. 14, 1867.

The great event of this week in Mississippi is the meeting of the radical State Convention at Jackson. It being my good fortuna to see so great a show, I send you a few of my notes. The body met in the Senate chamber of the Capitel ou Tuesday, and spent most of the day in organizing.

This is really the organization of republicanism in

Mississippi. In appearance the body was quite as re-spectable as could have been expected. About onefourth of the convention were blacks, and candor de mands the recognition of the fact that some of the most talented men in the body were of this complexion.

The chairman of the State central committee, Alston Mygatt, called the meeting to order, and was made tomporary chairman of the convention. This is the worst hated man (by the robels) in Mississippi. He remained in the State through the war and remained loyal, and influence of his rebel wife. He made a speech on taking the chair, congratulating the convention on the hopefu ness of the situation, the prospect of restoring Mississipp Union men (so few in number that he could almost law his hand on the head of each), on the army officers whose presence guaranteed the quiet of such a conven-tion in Mississippi, and on the disentinalied bondmen whose votes are the mainstay of the party. About half the courties in the State were represented, and to one who knows the state of things here it was curious to see how many of the representatives of Mississippi in this body are registrars or army officers, employés of the Bureau or negroes. The old time State remains a unit on the other side, whether wisely or not, may be a question, but none can gainesy the fact.

the first great labor of this Hercules, which was made vastly more arduous and intricate by the greenness of many new members, who, though novices in partia-mentary business, raised and debated numerous points of order with ludicrous effect, as such persons are quite apt to do. This, however, was at length disposed of, and the permanent organization effected by making Colonel Aiderson President, Rev. Mr. Lynch (colored) Vice President, General (!) Miker Secretary, and H.

Mayson (not black but colored) Assistant Secretary.

It was also decided that all committees should be half filled with blacks. Their doctrine of equal rights is no mere theory maintained for show, but a rule of practice.
When Captain Pease, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Freedmen's Bureau, moved that the designation "col." be added to the name of each black designation "col." be added to the name of each black delegate, Mr. Lynch wittly moved an amendment to "add the color of each man's hair and eyes." This hit at all distinctions of race and color was received with much merriment, and caused the whole subject to be "laid on the table." This Lynch is a preacher, as all the leading negroes

"laid on the table."

This Lynch is a preacher, as all the leading negroes are, and was one of the Boanerges of the convention, and made a telling speech on taking the Vice President's chair. Indeed, a Vicksburg editor pronounced him "the brains of the convention." Another negro, Albert Johnson, of Vicksburg, was also a smart speaker—a natural orator—and though an unprincipled man iso reputed among his feliows, yet exerts a powerful and wide enduence among his people. He is exceedingly bitter against the "old masters," whose symbol he always makes "the buil whip," and argues with great force and effect that whatever else they do, the black people can never trust the man whose despotism has been impressed on his people by the lash, and who can never forget the labit of tyranny or the desire again to exercise it. Besides these there were no men of mark or very decided power in the body.

The great battle was over the platform. But this was at length adopted after much sharp descussion; some of it even bitter. The extreme radicals seemed to triumph in this fight, though the tone of the document shows the prevalence of the non-conservative element. Indeed, there is not much in the platform to fight over It first endorses the republican party, for which the republican party in Mississippi to keep step with the great republican party in Mississippi to keep step with the great republican party, wherever it may go. Third, it endorses Congress and its plan of reconstruction. Fourth, it promises to educate every child in Mississippi, black or white, which is certainly a great and good undertaking. Fifty housand copies of this platform were ordered to be printed; a misority report, a substitute and varbous amendments were laid on the table, and shor fiery discussion, which almost reached a white heat at one time, subsided to a show of moderation.

The animus of much of this fiery rhetoric failed to appear in the moutes. An insider let me into the secrets. There are parties in the party, and personal rivalities fourth rate

This he carried to a back country member, who soon moved the adoption of this list, that displaced the old chairman, the war-horse of radicalism in Mississippi. This took the body by surprise; it olicited inquiry as well as excited wonder. At length an influential member moved to replace a lation Mygatt as chairman of the committee by acciamation, and the shouts and exultations were quite decisive of the voice of the assembly. The thing was settled. Seeing how nicely this was carried the little lawyer's friend moved that he also be replaced as secretary 'by acciamation.' But lel objections were heard. Inquiries were called forth, and when they came to the acciamation it was so voiceless that the little lawyer was clearly and failly floored by his earnest and straigntforward rival—at least for this time—and the lawyer was clearly and failly floored by his earnest and straigntforward rival—at least for the time—and the lawyer was clearly and failly floored by his earnest and straigntforward rival—at least for the time—and the lawyer was clearly and failly floored by his earnest and straigntforward rival—at least for the time—and the lawyer was clearly and failly floored by his earnest and straigntforward rival—at least for the time—and the limit has been they had a clisnoe, but they didn't do it, and it is too late now; and because the robusts of the negrees like him; for they generally estoem it a safe rule to vote for any man who is most odious to the rebals.

Here, then, is the power that is to rule Mississippi. Black domination promises to be the supreme law. A Vicksburg editor calls this the baboon convocation in two consecutive editorials. Then this is the baboon empire, and the chivalry of Mississippi roctognizes as gorillas the great power whose solid vote promises to rule the State, it would seem that even their fondness for bard and offensive opithets might yield to the apprehension that they may thus be profouncing their own subjection to such a power. But common sonse has never had much to do with Mis

#### TEXAS.

SPECIAL CONRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Town of Waco, Its Rapid Growth and Prosperity—The People Bard at Work and Letting Politics Alone—Seeking Refuge Against Indian Depredations—Description of the Great Wheat Region of Texas, and the Inducements for Immigration—The Country Between Avents and Waco—The Country Between Austin and Wace-Singe Coact
Politics and Why Brownlow Has Not Been
Killed, as Explained by a Tennesseeau-A
Swearing Minister.

Waco, August 29, 1867.

In my varied journeyings thus far through the Lone Star State, I have not chanced upon a more thoroughly pleasant, cheerful looking, enterprising, wide-awake an go ahead town than Waco. Most charmingly located smid an environment of scenery at once wild and picturesque, there is that in its broad etreets, fine stores, neat dwellings and beautiful churches, giving oken of a higher culture than one meets elsewhere here, and a business energy and spirit of progress and improve our Eastern and Northern towns, are the more wondered at and appreciated from their rarriy in this young country, and the free, careless, haphazard sort of settlers making up the larger share of the population. And besides, there are its Waco University buildings, in architectural design and finish very nearly equal to anything of the kind in the older sister States, and the Waco Female College and Bosqueville seminary, also fine buildings, and there is its woollen and cotton manufactory there is its admirable hotel, an assured novelty in this latitude. It is vacation now at the university, but at term time there are two hundred and fifty students gathered within its walls, with a like number receiving stories affont of a famous battle fought here just before

instruction at the other seminaries. The Waco manufac-turing company, though now it is temporally in charge of the military, has at work two thousand spindles and turns out as fine cotton and woollen fabrics as any fac-tory in the country. The whole town is the growth of a formerly an Indian agent. Once it was the seat of gov-ernment of the Waco Indians, and there are still curious the declaration of Texan independance between the Wacos and Cherokees, and resulting disastrously to the latter. I find politics very little talked here. The people will discuss manufacturing and the growing of wheat, corn and cotton, but ignore politics. The subjecof Indian raids occupies more attention now than reconstruction. A goodly number, too, come in from the

struction. A goodly number, too, come in from the country to insure safety against Indian depredations. There is only one company of soldiers here, Company H. Twenty-sixth United States infantry, under command of Captain Emerson, but with this protection and the fact that Indians are not apt to attack large towns, the people feel quite secure against molestation.

In previous letters I have written at length of the cotton regions of foxas, and also described those socious of the State chiefly devoted to stock and sheep raisins. Being now in the wheat region, I will briefly describe what is known as the wheat growing section of the State and the inducements to immigrants desiring to engage in this branch of agriculture. There are thirty counties in the whilt are good, extending from Williamson and Milan counties north-casterly to Red river and Lamar county, thence west to Cook county, and thence south, embracing Wise and Bosque and the intermediate counties to the northers line of Travis county. This region embraces fully 30,000 square miles, or 20,000,000 square acrees, and is mostly prairie, and four-fifths of it capable of cultivation and yielding an average of twenty busfiels to the acre. The yield this yoar, though not as good as anticipated from the late season and rust, and alterwards the weevil proving largely destructive, is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels, from which will at once be seen the great importance attaching to its cellivation and the vast revenue capable of being derived though not as good as anticipated from the late season and rust, and afterwards the weevell proving largely descructive, is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels, from which will at once be seen the great importance attaching to its cultivation and the vast revenue capable of being derived from it as an export. Although its cultivation has already attained an importance sittle dreamed of in the early seitlement of the State, yet its culture is still in its infancy and imporfect, and the capacity of the State for its production is just beginning to be appreciated. The plain fact undoubtedly is that there is no better wheat growing country in the world. The climate, soil and elevation of the country are poculiarly adapted to its culture, and the seasons are saited to its encessful seeding and harvesting. There are two diversities of soil—the black prairie of the castern portion and the red hands of the western. Until lately it has been supposed that the black prelies were capable of producing wheat in the largest quantity and of the beat prelies were capable of producing wheat in the largest quantity and of the beat quality; but it is now known that the red lands of the Upper Brazos and the southern branches of the Rad river, will produce the largest yield and the finest grain, some portions of them yielding as high a forty-two bushels to the sere. This rich producetveness is owing, no doubt, to the tact that the soil of the red land is filled with gypeum in a setuble state, furnished by the washings from the great gypsum belt through which the headwaters of the streams named flow. The black, aldeeve soil of the eastern section contains no gypsum, but it is rich in the carbonate and phoaphate of line, derived from the white rock on which it restates the those soils posses a remarkable ability to resist the sovere droughts which are some almost the rock on which it restates, and is less capable of resisting drought. The kinds of wheat principally cultivated are what are known as the early land, and mode of the rock on w

ridden over as rich and fortile, and yet but the merces fraction of it is under cultivation. It is certainly some of the most magnificent prattie country I have seen-rich not only in its picturesque scenery, vast and extended landscapes, but also in its flitness for cultivation and boundless profusion of undersloped wealth—one of the future garden spots of the State. The land that is under cultivation gives fine crops. The corn crop is very fine, and unless the army worms do much worse than they have done a two-third cotton crop will be restized. Scenes of violence are rare here. Registration has gone on questly and there seems to be a pretty good Union sentiment pervading the people. Though most have registered and will vote, only a few bother their heads about politics to any great extent. If find that most are gratified, however, at the removal of General Sheridan, and look for better the removal of General Sheridan, and look for better than and less of radical vindictiveness, as they characterized the course of General Sheridan, under General Hancock; and this I find to be the general sentiment. General Hancock; a looked upon as a man of broader and more liberal and congrevative views, and one who, while he will seek to be just and 'unpartial, will mix less politics with his administration than General Sheridan, and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and condinc himself to carrying out his orders Manian and co

Governor Browniow and this open the would do with State.

"Well, sir, do you know what we would do with Browniow if we nad such a man here?" asked an elderly gentleman, dressed in a very elderly suit of gray clothes and his face covered with white beard, gray clothes and his face covered with white beard, gray clothes and his face covered with white beard,

spittle. "Elect him governor, I reckon, as our people have," and the Tenness-can.

"Not a d——u bit of it," replied the old gentleman.

"He couldn't live here five minutes. We would shoot or hang him as soon as we could draw a bead or get a

"He couldn't live here five minutes. We would shoot or hang him as soon as we could draw a bead or get a rope."

"And that's just what the people of Tennessee," answered the Tennesseean, "have wanted to do and have long been thinking of doing. It has been talked on many a time,"

"I wouldn't stop to talk on any such matter," remarked a small man with a squeaking voice. "There's where our people do wrong and are going backwards in consequence. Quiet revolution and a hair trigger are all that's wanted."

"I know that as well as you," ejaculated he of the ruddy countenance. "Hrownlow would have been killed long ago had it not been for making capital for the radical party. We are the temporary slaves of an indomitable necessity now, but the time will come when we will throw off the yoke of bondage and to the sacred call of liberty again rise to assert our freedom." There was an indefinite number of the zame sort. A venomous districtes against the givernment and the present course of reconstruction characterized the remarks of every one. There was a Methodist minister among the party. Some one told a world story about the abuses committed by United States soldiers doing garrison dely in a neighboring county. "The d—d cusses," broke out the minister; and it was certainly a lannus language, although he tried to smooth it over by adding, "if I may be allowed the expression," and then went on to say "these soldiers are a set of Northern ruffsculfs, and they all ought to be hung or sunk in Botany Bay."

## PROGRESS OF THE BLACK DOMINION.

What is Going On in the South.

What is Going On in the South.

[From the Savannah Republican (ratical), Sept. 21.]

RIOT IN CHARLTON COUNTY—THREE PREEDMEN SHOT.

Last caturday afternoon a difficulty occurred at Camp Pincknoy, Charlton county, between a Mr. Lancaser, overseer for Mr. E. Buck, and some freedreen, in the course of which one of the negroes, named Firney, was shot by Lancaster, the ball taking effect in the thigh, and inflicting a severe flosh wound.

On Sunday afternoon two negroes came to Mr. Buck's, with double-barreised shot guns in their hands, and said they had come to take satisfaction for the shooting of Firney. Elevee shots were exchanged botween them and the parties in the house, Mr. Lancaster's horse, which was standing in front of the door, was killed, a number of buckshot having perforated his body.

The body of one of the negroes, named Alfred Williams, was found bent sixty yards from the house, one of the shots having killed him. The other, William Green, was found badly wounded.

Mr. Lancaster and Captain Nungazer, who were in the house at the time the shots were fired, were arrested and taken before Judge R. A. Baker and Justice Corner for examination, on Monday last, and were both acquitted of all blame in the transaction. They left the same afternoon for St, Mary's, which place they reached on Tuesday. As soon as the boat touched the wharf a guard of soldiers, under command of a sergeaut, waited upon them and, after an explanation of the shoottag, they went away. Almost immediately afterwards about thirty negroes, fully armed, made their appearance, marching down to the boat and acting in an excited manner, using torrible oaths and making the most dreadful threats against Lancaster and Nungazer. They bearded the boat and soized Mr. Lancaster after he fell into the hands of the negroes.

Another Account.

Another Account.

From the Savanuah News and Heraid (conservative),
Sept. 24.]
We are informed that a corous difficulty took place at
Camp Pickney, Charlton county, on last Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, between Mr. Lancaster, overseer for Colonel E. Bucks, who has a distillery at that
place, and come negroes employed, resulting in the seer for Colonel E. Buckz, who has a distillery at that place, and some negroes employed, resulting in the shooting in the thich of one of the negroes. No further difficulty occurred during the day; but on Sunday afternoon two negroes, armed with double barrelled guns, made their appearance at Mr. Lancaster's house and demanded satisaction for the injury done the negron on Saturday, stating at the same time that they intended to take his life. Three persons who were in a back room of Mr Lancaster's residence heard the reports of eleven shots, and on repairing to the front of the house they found Mr. Lancaster standing in the door, pistol in hand, and one of the negroes lying dead about sixty yards from the house, and another wounded, with their guns near them, which were found to have been recently discharged.

guns near them, which were found to have been recensively digcharged.

Mr. Lancasier was seriously wounded, having received several buckshot in his hands and body, and his horse, which was hitched in front of the door, was killed.

On the succeeding Monday Mr. Lancaster and Captain Tim Nungazer, a gentleman who was in the house at the time of the difficulty, were arrested, but after a full hearing before Judge R. A. Baker and a magistrate were acquisited.

On that day Messrs. Lancaster and Nungazer started for St. Marys, and on arrival there they were strested by a sergoant of the federal troops, but upon showing that they had been examined by the civit authorities and acquitted he released them. Soon after this about twenty armed negroes seized them and threstened vengeance. Mr. Nuncazer succeeded in excapting by swimming the river, but Mr. Lancaster was asken off by them, and it is feared he has been mandered. Much excitement exists in Charlton county.

# REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH.

States.	White Colored		Total, White Colored.		
Alabama* Arkan=asi Florida† Georgia* Louisiana* Mississippi* North Carolina* South Carolina Texasi Virginia*	40,090	85,000 9,288 93,417 84,865 70,019 40,605 46,019	160,995 75,000 14,121 188,720 157,628 122,173 85,103 67,196 90,000 216,247	1,896 3,903	15,511 4,655 38,142 17,865 24,843 10,000
Total	530,491	617,051	1,147,542	24,455	111,016

#### THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY. The examination in the matter of Daniel Noble,

charged with being concerned in the robbery of \$200,000 worth of bonds from the office of the Royal Insurance

charged with being concerned in the robbery of \$200,000 worth of bonds from the office of the Royal Insurance Company, in Wall street, some months since, and which has been proceeding for fifteen days, was resumed at twelve e'check yesterday, before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs.

Charles Cross, sworn, tentified that he resides in Elmira; has been acquainted with Daniel Noble for some time; knows Griffin; saw him first at Elmira about the last of hast April; he came several times to witness place to hire a buggy; he had it for three consecutive days; at this time he was in company with Noble. Mr. Noble wore a a shade over his eye when witness first saw him; De Witt accompanied Mr. Noble to the stables; when Griffin spoke to witness about buying out the stables he said he had slaty thousand dollars in government bonds and snowed witness a roil of bills; he said further, there was a gentleman in Banville had can thousand dollars belonging to him; Griffin spent that day at least two hundred and seventy-five dollars; he had fifteen bottles of wine which cost him about one hundred and fifty dollars.

The prosecution here rested, whereupon five defence moved to strike out the testimony of Mrs. Griffin, on the ground that it was inadmissible inasmuch as it tended to criminate her husband and place him in peril. Counsel for prosecution opposed the motion.

An elaborate argument was delivered on each side and numerous authorities cited, after which Justice Hogan took the papers and reserved his decision. In the measuring the papers and reserved his decision. In the measuring at eleven o'clock.

The United States school ship Portsmouth came ap Long Island Sound yearsday and anchored near Ricker's Island. It is understood that she will not count to the cits.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease on Board the British Steamer

Narva-The multary condition of this vessel is much better then indicated in the Herald of yesterday. The Narva on leaving Key West, took off all her convalescent men from the hospitals and left with a clean bill of health. As she steamed northward the hands improved rapidity. but unfortunately two cases occurred, both of which re-sulted fatally. Mr. Philip Crookes, one of the electricians of the Atlantic and Cuban cables—a young gentleman unusually esteemed by all with whom he has come in contact—was taken on the passage with black vomit, or nontice negro, and died on Sunday, September 22, and was buried at sea the same morning. Thomas Edmunds, one of the cable hands, died and was buried at sea September 21, and the Narva arrived at Lower Quarantines with but one case on board, and that in so forward and convalencent a state that the vessel will likely be released by the Quarantine authorities in two or three days. The Narva will then come up to the city, take in a freight and at once leave for Engiand. Her commander, Captain Geo. Se H. Donell, Royal Naval Reserve; Engineers Webb and Preced, and H. C. Donovan, cable electrician, have arrived up and are domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Yellow Fever and the Kings County Medical Seciety.

A meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was

A meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, in Court street, for the purpose of taking some steps to aid those who are now suffering from the yellow fever in New Orleans. The meeting was rather slusly attended. Dr. Reese presided. Speeches were made by several physicians as to the best course to be pursued in procuring aid for the sufferers.

Dr. Bell. was the first speaker, and called attention to the intense suffering which exists in New Orleans at the present time, and spoke of the necessity of doing something at once to alleviate it. He said that the principal need of the people who were suffering from yellow fever in New Orleans at the present time was for nurses, as the Howard Association of that city could provide for the other needs of the sufferers. He also called attention to the fact that most of the sufferers were young men from the North, travelling on business, who had as friends there, and were therefore thrown upon the charity of a people too poor to provide for them in a proper manner.

DEMAS BARNES, being called upon, related some in-

charity of a people too poor to provide for them is a proper manner.

Dawas Barnes, being called upon, related some instances of young mea from the establishment with which he is connected in New York having taken sick and died of yellow fever in New Orleans before their friends could help thom.

Further remarks were made by Dr. Cullen, Dr. Norris and ex-Mayor Hall, after which Dr. Batt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this society constitute themselves, individually and collectively, a special committee to procure aid for the sufferers from yellow fover in our Sonthern cities until the necessity coases.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Norsta, the chairman was empowered to appear a committee to take into consideration the propriety of cailing a public meeting at the Academy of Music or some other suitable place to solicit contributions in aid of their object, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Yellow Fever and the Richmond County Medical Society.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Medical Society, held at the Scaman's Retreat, the following pre-

cisty, held at the Scaman's Retreat, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereis, The appeal to our sympathies in behalf of the
sufferers from yellow fever, which is now ravaging some
portion of our country, is very strong and urgent; and
whereas, thus far, this co-imanity, which in former years
were visited by this terrible scourge, has providentially eacaped the instanct of gratitude should prompt us to be
ready and liberal in seeding such material add; therefore,
Resolved, That seed member of this society be a committee to solicit contributions to carry out the above objects,
and that the Ladies' Autiliary Association of the Samuel
II. Smith Infirmary be solicited to co-operate with the Medical Society in this praiseworthy undertaking.
Resolved, That inasmuch as two members of the Society,
familiar Association and the secretary is hereby surforted to
communicate with the president of the Howard Association,
inquiring whether such services are needed.

Resolved, That Dr. W. C. Anderson be authorized to receive all funds contributed for the object for remission to
the Howard Association.

Resolved, That pastors of the different churches be
invited by the Secretary to bring the subject of these resolutions before, their respective congregations and solicits
subscriptious towards the same.

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet the
ladies of the Auxillary Association of the S. R. Smith Lastrmary on Thursday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

Itselfef for the Vellaw Fever Sefferers.

## Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

H. B. Cromwell & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts in aid of the yellow fever sufferent at New Orleans, and have to-day telegraphed to their agent in New Orleans to pay this amount to the Howard

Association:—
C. & R. Polilon, \$50; Drohan & Allen, \$25; W. E. Sr., \$2; Van Valkenburgh & Haines, \$50; Standard First Insurance Company, \$25; R. F. Seaman, \$25; Lawrence Bros. & Tweedy, \$25; Hawliand, Lindeley & Co., \$50; J. E. T. Standard First Insurance Company, \$25; R. F. Seaman, \$25; Lawrence Bros. & Tweedy, \$25; Hawliand, Lindeley & Co., \$50; J. E. P., \$25; H. F. Towne, \$6; S. W. Chambers, \$5; J. E. P., \$25; H. F. Towne, \$6; S. W. Chambers, \$5; J. E. P., \$25; H. F. Towne, \$6; S. W. Chambers, \$5; J. E. P., \$26; H. F. Towne, \$6; S. W. Chambers, \$5; S. H. S. \$50; Brooklys White Lead Company, \$100; Lathrop, Ludington & Co., \$100. By the hands of E. C. Palmer, of E. C. Palmer & Co'a. New Orleans:——Hilly & Solomons, Washington, D. C., \$25; W. H. Parsons & Bro., \$25; Jessup & Moore, \$25; W. H. Parsons & Bro., \$25; Jessup & Moore, \$25; W. H. Parsons & Bro., \$25; Jessup & Moore, \$25; H. C. & M. Hubbard, \$25; Bradley R. Hard & Co., \$25; H. C. & M. Hubbard, \$25; Beebe, Son & Co., \$25; Vernon Bros. & Co., \$25; Herman, Griffish & Co., \$20; Sand, Raynor & Co., \$25; Owens & Agar, \$20; B. & P. Lawrence, \$20. By the hands of Edward Tennor, of Hoster, Peterson & Tenner's, New Orleans:—Sullivan, Randolph & Budd, \$50; Wilson G. Hunt, \$25. Total, \$1,047.

Previously remitted, \$1,015; making a total, \$2,068. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERA LD. We have to acknowledge receipt of the following for the benefit of sufferers by the yellow fever at New Or-

Also the following amounts for benefit of the Galveston sofferers:

Brick Church, \$176 18; Samuel Bennett, Jr., \$10;
Hallett & Robbins, \$50; West Presbyterian Church,
\$187 61; Mrs B. R. Aiden, \$250. Total, \$673 70.
Previously acknowledged, \$4,281; making a total of
\$4,964 79. \$5,964 19.
Also the following for the Houston sufferers:
Brick Church, \$176 18: Thomas P. Jeremiab, \$20;
Cash, \$6; Halleit & Robbins, \$60; Friend, \$7. Total,
\$258 18.

Previously acknowledged, \$363; making a total of \$621 18. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. The following jewelry firms have subscribed \$750 for the benefit of the Howard Association, of New Or

dens:—

G. & S. Owen & Co., Durand & Co., Gorham Masu-facturing Company, Valcanits Jewelry Company, Mabis, Todd & Co.; Churchill, Dans & Co.; Randell & Barramore, Ball, Black & Co.; Tiffany & Co., Smille & Derrance, Ball & Barrard; Mrows, Cook & Co., Misse, Goerschel & Co.; Ira Richards & Co., Knowles & Ladd, Lionel Jacobs. Ketcham Brothers & Co., Hram Young & Co., H. G. Borel & Co., Wm. H. Earle & Co., E. Bendelari, Wm. H. Arthur & Co. (stationers), and two subscribers, no names given.

The above amount swells the list to \$2,330, which has already been sent to the Howards by Mr. C. H. Zimmermann, of New Orleans. The sum of \$50 has been received since from Sacket, Davis & Co.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

for the week ending Saturday, September 21:—

In the week that ended September 21 there were ideaths in New York, including the 33 that occurred in public institutions. Of the latter number 51 were immediately such a september and hospitals on the islands. There were ideaths registered in Brooklyn, including 31 in county institutions and suburban acreets.

